BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY BOUTELLE & BURR. | [illegible] | BANGOR, ME., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1880. | VOLUME XLVII---NUMBER 15.

SHIP COMPANY.
...ne to New York.
[illegible]

WORCESTER LINE
...hua, Lowell, Bos...
...ster, Concord,
..., New York,
...LL POINTS
...and WEST!
to reach their destination
...E OF OTHER ROUTES,
[illegible]

Creditor that Bankrupt...
d for Supers deas.
[illegible]

ALBION W. DUDLEY.
[illegible]

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.
[illegible]

ELIZA A. GROSS.
[illegible]

MARY A. ...
[illegible]

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.
JOHN F. ROBINSON, Register.

BANGOR
Daily Whig and Courier.
PUBLISHED MORNINGS
No. 3, [illegible]
BY
BOUTELLE & BURR.
C. A. BOUTELLE. [illegible]

Terms—$7.00 per year; $1.00 for six months; $2.50 for three months. Invariably in advance.

THE BANGOR WEEKLY COURIER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
At the Office of the DAILY WHIG AND COURIER, at Two Dollars per Year, invariably in advance.

AGENCIES.
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 10 State St., Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for this Paper.
S. R. NILES, Agent, No. 6 Tremont St., Boston.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Agents, 41 Park Row, New York.
T. C. EVANS, 106 Washington street, Boston.
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J. H. BATES, Agent, 41 Park Row, New York.

Subscriptions must in all cases be paid in advance.
The date affixed to the colored slips shows the time to which the subscription is paid. All papers discontinued when the subscription expires.

'80		'80	
Jan.	[illegible]	July	[illegible]
Feb.	[illegible]	Aug.	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	Sept.	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]

Business Cards.

J. F. BABCOCK, D. D. S.,
Graduate Pennsylvania College, Dental Surgery.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
No. 8 OHIO STREET,
(3 doors beyond Hammond St. Church.)
Dr. B. gives especial attention to filling teeth, treatment of mouth diseases, and the relief of aching teeth.

WHITING S. CLARK,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
OFFICE AT HEAD OF FIRST FLIGHT OF STAIRS,
Larrabee's Block, West Market Square,
BANGOR, ME.

DR. BLAISDELL'S
[illegible]

DR. W. H. C. MASON,
Residence No. 126 Hammond St.
Office No. 4 Hatch Block, Main st.
Office hours—8 to 11 A. M., 4 to 5, 8 to 9 P. M.

DR. KNOWLES'
Office hours are from 9 to 10 A. M.; 2 to 4 P. M.
Office, 8 Hammond Street.
[illegible]

JAMES DUNNING,
BANKER AND BROKER.
Will receive deposits and do a Banking business at the old FARMERS' BANK.
Government and City Bonds for Sale.
A. P. BAKER, Cashier.
Bangor, July 1st, 1879.

EDWARD H. BLAKE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC
No. 11 Central Street, Bangor.

DR. J. K. LINCOLN,
DENTIST.
Office, No. 2, Wheelwright & Clark's Block, West Market Square.

FILES. FILES.

NOW IS THE TIME
[illegible]
1000 Dozen Files
[illegible]
The Lowest Prices!
[illegible]
Old Files Re-Cut, as usual.
JOB COLLETT, - - - Exchange St.

REMOVED TO YOU
[illegible]
(Successor to ...)

Holiday Gifts.
We have a fine assortment
Hand Mirrors, Fancy Bottles, Cologne Stands, Puff Boxes, French Extracts,
Hair Brushes, Combs, Toilet Soaps
&c., &c., suitable for holiday presents. Prices low at
PATTEN'S DRUG STORE,
NO. 1 GRANITE BLOCK.

When you ask for
Corticelli
Silk Twist
See that you get it
as inferior brands are
often substituted for
the sake of greater profit.

THE NEWEST MUSIC BOOKS.
[illegible]
with 100 easy and good Anthems. ($12 per doz.) By J. H. TENNEY and A. J. ABBEY. Edited by A. N. JOHNSON. The Anthems are exceptionally good, and sufficiently numerous to provide two for every Sunday in the year.

Dow's Sacred Quartets
FOR MALE VOICES, By HOWARD M. DOW.
Price $2.00. Per Dozen, $18.00.
This is a fine collection, which furnishes excellent material for bringing out the talent of the Male Quartets that can now be formed in almost every city.

The Deluge.
NEW CANTATA, *By St. Saens.*
[illegible]

Parlor Organ Instruction Book,
By A. N. Johnson. Price $1.50.
[illegible]

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

BOSTON LEAD MFG. CO.,
Manufacturers of
PURE
WHITE LEAD,
Star Brand.
Red Lead and Litharge;
[illegible]
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD.
SAMUEL LITTLE, Pres. WM. J. BRIDE, Treas.
Office 24 & 26 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

Messenger's Notice.
OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF PENOBSCOT COUNTY.
STATE OF MAINE.
PENOBSCOT, ss., January 14th, A. D. 1880.
[illegible]
C. H. PATTEN, Deputy Sheriff,
As Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot.

CUTICURA.
HUMORS OF THE SCALP.
LOSS OF HAIR.
[illegible]

SALT RHEUM AND DANDRUFF
Cured that several physicians had failed to treat successfully.
[illegible]
GEORGE A. MUDGE.

HUMOR OF THE SCALP
That was Destroying the Hair Cured with one box of CUTICURA.
[illegible]
MRS. C. J. ROOT.

SCALD HEAD
For Nine Years cured when all other Remedies failed.
[illegible]
H. A. RAYMOND,
Auditor Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.
[illegible]

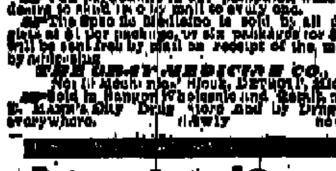
The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, [illegible]

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS
[illegible]

Live Bait
for fishing in any quantity. Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
CHAS. YORK & CO.,
Nos. 17 and 18 East Market Sq.

L[illegible] EXPRESS CO.
REDUCED PACKAGE RATES
Between 2,000 Offices of this Co. in New England, [illegible]
—MONEY—
CURRENCY AND GOLD.
Packages not exceeding ......$20, 15c.
" " " ......$40, 20c.
" " " ......$50, 25c.
Large sums in much smaller proportion
MERCHANDISE.
[illegible]
PRINTED MATTER.
[illegible]
ORDERS FOR PURCHASING GOODS
[illegible]
WM. G. FARGO, Pres't.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.
Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
[illegible]

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM
Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE
the Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.
[illegible]

TOWNSLEY'S
[illegible]

Edey's Carbolic Troches,
A SURE PREVENTIVE OF
[illegible]

[illegible]
Relieve Dyspepsia and Biliousness.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 24 College Place, New York.

KIDNEY-WORT
The Only Remedy
THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.
This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.
Why Are We Sick?
[illegible]
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

B 4
Purchasing a Cooking [illegible] Stove please call and examine our elegant new
FALMOUTH RANGE
AND OUR
Favorite Parlor Stove
As good as can be found in town.
Also a good line of COAL AND WOOD [illegible]
W. H. PRITCHARD,
No. 150 Exchange Street.

[illegible]
The greatest achievement of the 19th Century [illegible]
[illegible]
Stoddard & [illegible]
BANGOR, ME.

[illegible] ES,
—AND—
BONELESS CODFISH,
—AT—
THOMPSON & KELLOGG,
14 and 16 CENTRAL STREET.

MAINE
[illegible]
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
AT THE
Boston, New York,
—AND—
SAN FRANCISCO
Exchanges,
—BY—
SA[illegible] S[illegible],
Maine Mining Exchange.

FOR
[illegible]
I have received a fine assortment of
CELLULOID COMBS, HAIR BRUSHES,
—AND—
Hand Mirrors in Russia Leather Cases,
[illegible]
CIGAR CASES, TOILET MIRRORS,
[illegible]
French Extracts,
In bottles and bulk.
FINE TOILET SOAPS.
English, French, &c.
PUFF BOXES, ODOR CASES, [illegible]
WM. E. MANN,
CITY DRUG STORE.

[illegible]
WAREHOUSE.
Storage for all Kinds
—OF—
MERCHANDISE.
HENRY McLAUGHLIN,
Front Street.

American Butchers
WANTED.
[illegible]
1000 Canonsee Mutton,
1000 Canonsee Beef,
[illegible]
CASTINE PACKING CO.,
Castine, Me.

Harlow's Cologne Water
is the best in the market, [illegible]
N. S. HARLOW.

Crutches! Crutches!
[illegible]
N. S. HARLOW.

GIVE HOT WATER BAGS!
[illegible]
N. S. HARLOW.

CYCLAMENS
[illegible]
OUR PRIMROSES
[illegible]
CUT FLOWERS,
we are selling
Fragrant Double Violets, Azaleas, Camellias, Roses, Pinks,
and the usual variety of other sorts, [illegible]
N. S. HARLOW,
No. 4, Smith Block.

[illegible]
Hair Brushes, Combs and Hand Mirrors, in Sets or Single.
The most complete line of these goods this side of New York city.
CALDWELL SWEET & BRO.

Examine Our Stock
CALDWELL SWEET & BRO.

Horse Clothing.
[illegible]

NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, having this day purchased the stock, fixtures and good will of the [illegible] business of the late W. H. SAWYER, shall continue the
[illegible] BUSINESS,
Under the firm name of
J. PATTERSON & CO.,
No. 6 Central Street.
JAMES PATTERSON. HORACE PICKARD.
Bangor, Jan. 1st, 1880.

TRUTHS.
HOP BITTERS,
(A Medicine, not a Drink,)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkenness.
$1000 IN GOLD
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.
The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

T. H. MANSFIELD & CO.
DEALERS IN
Maine and N. H. Mining Stocks.
Office at No. 17 Exchange Street, Portland, Me., where they will buy and sell the above stocks. Auction sales of the same every Saturday at 10 A. M. Office hours from 9 to 5.
The patronage of all interested is respectfully solicited. Communications promptly attended to from this date.
January 1st, 1880.

Notice of Assignee of His Appointment.
At Bangor, in the County of Penobscot and State of Maine, the sixth day of January, A. D. 1880.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Joseph Semple of Bangor and [illegible] Clarke of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, individually and as copartners as J. Semple & Co., of Bangor, in said County of Penobscot, Insolvent Debtors, who have been declared Insolvents upon the petition of [illegible], by the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot.
F. H. [illegible], Assignee.

PREMIUM
CENTENNIAL OIL.
No Smell or Smoke
ABSOLUTELY SAFE!
Awarded HIGHEST PRIZE at Fair of Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association 1878.

The Largest Oyster House in New England, ESTABLISHED IN 1836!
R. R. HIGGINS & CO.,
125 and 130 Court St., and 35 Hayward St.,
BOSTON.
Planters and Wholesale Dealers in Providence River, [illegible]
OYSTERS.
[illegible]

Florida Oranges,
Malaga Grapes, Pop Corn, Sage Cheese, Nuts, Raisins,
—AT—
J. O. NORTON & CO.'S,
129 Exchange Street.

Valuable Mill Property
FOR SALE.
[illegible]
JOSIAH HAMLIN & SONS, Gardiner, Me.

WE HAVE GOT
A LARGE LOT
—OF—
[illegible]
—THAT—
MUST BE SOLD AT SOME PRICE,
—AT—
C. W. COFFIN'S,
19 Main Street.

[illegible] BALDWINS
[illegible]
APPLES,
For Sale Low by
T. R. SAVAGE & CO.,
16 West Market Square.

THE NEW
[illegible] SEWING MACHINE
will do the largest variety of work with the most ease
Of any Machine Now Sold.
All work done without basting. Please call and examine. For sale by
A. L. BOURNE,
No. 12 Main Street.
(Dry Goods Store of Wm. O. Ayer)

See Our
XMas
Goods,
[illegible]
CALDWELL SWEET & CO.

NOTICE.
[illegible]
Bangor, Dec. 24th, 1879.

Whig and Courier.

Daily Established 1834—Weekly, 1815

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.
$2.50 per square for first week—$1.00 per square for continuance.
DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of "Special Notices."
Advertisements continued thereafter a week at two-thirds price; two times a week, one half price; one time a week, one-third price.
Advertisements, where the time of insertion is not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.
All transient advertising must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements under the head of "Business Notices," 10 cents per line, each insertion, for solid matter, and 15 cents per line for leaded.

CRYSTAL WEDDING.
[From the Tuolumne (Cal.) Independent.]
One of those pleasant reunions which have a tendency to soften the cold asperities of every-day life, was the fifteenth anniversary of the wedded life of Capt and Mrs. Beauvais (Viena Andrews, daughter of Jona. Andrews, formerly of Bangor, (Me.) which took place at their residence in Columbia, recently. A large number of friends filled the various rooms at an early hour of the evening, who brought with them every variety of glass ware, and amused themselves by social games, vocal and instrumental music, etc., and were agreeably entertained by the gallant Captain and the amiable Mrs. B. and her sister, until about 10 o'clock, when E. E. White, Esq., was called upon to re-unite the bridal pair, and the wedding ceremony was pronounced as follows:

Stand up and place your hands together, as you did ones before;
On an occasion like the present, just fifteen years ago;
Not that the ceremony then, was not quite on the square,
But that there are so many here who were not present there.
All children like to see a happy couple plight their troth,
Not only they, of tender years, but those of larger growth,
Both old and young are glad to know that mainmony brings
The bright fruition of those hopes which from a summer arbor springs.
Without circumlocution, Andrew, I will ask you to decide
If you will take this loving woman to be your happy bride,
Will you in sickness keep her comfortable, in sickness and in health,
And bestow on her the largest share of your devotion and your wealth?
Now I will ask you, "Vinnie," if you'll take Andrew for your mate,
And in health and sickness keep him hereafter, from this date,
So long as you both occupy a homestead here below,
And never let him stray away, where he ought not to go?
And now, by the authority of the Statutes of this State,
In presence of these witnesses, [illegible]
I pronounce this loving couple fast joined in Hymen's fetter,
"For better or for worse"—but we all hope—for the better.
And should any adverse circumstances hereafter concentrate
To interrupt the happiness which we now celebrate,
(Which we hope will never happen until there shall be no hereafter)
We'll meet again ten years from now, and make the compact stronger.

After the usual salutations had concluded, an abundant supply of the richest bride's cake, of various kinds, was indulged in, and the guests left about 12:30 o'clock, after wishing the happy pair many more as pleasant wedding anniversaries. The occasion was one of rare enjoyment to all who participated.

The *Rural New-Yorker*, pronounces Boyd's miniature galvanic battery, with which the country is being flooded with circulars claiming marvelous results, an arrant humbug. [illegible] try folks should learn, that the receipt of a high-colored circular is a pretty certain proof that the object is guile, a humbug or a swindle. At no time, within the last decade at least, have there been so many forms of swindling as at the present day, especially in rural districts. Among the many causes that have contributed to this epidemic of rascality, doubtless not the least is the return of prosperity to country places. To the sharper a man with money is always game, be he citizen or countryman, but especially if he happens to be the latter. The sight, in the papers, of frequent exposures of all forms of roguery together with other causes, makes the city man a skeptic with regard to offers of friendship on fortune from mere strangers; but experience has shown that the countryman is more trustful and confiding, whether visited at his home by plausible tricksters, alluring circulars and advertisements, or approached during his occasional visits to the city by sweet-spoken swindlers always on the lookout for just such prey. There is nothing so Protean as vice of this kind—nothing that assumes so many forms and disguises. These very rascals will doubtless ere long be appealing to their gulled dupes and to others, under other names in other swindles with headquarters in other places. In view of the unusual activity of these pests of society at present, farmers and others cannot be too careful in investigating all investments in which they may feel disposed to put their hard-earned money—and it would be a safe and profitable rule never to invest a dollar in any business or device puffed up by circulars or specious advertisements by irresponsible parties.

A very honest old Dutch judge in Schoharie County listened for several hours to the arguments of counsel and then said: "Dis case has peen fery ably argued on both sides, and dare have peen some fery nice points of law brought up. I shall dake dree days to consider these points, but I shall eventually decide for de plaintiff."

A DOG'S CONSCIENCE. A young fox-terrier, about eight months old, took a great fancy to a small brush, of Indian workmanship, lying on the drawing-room table. It had been punished more than once for jumping on the table and taking it. On one occasion the little dog was left alone in the room accidentally. On my return it jumped to greet me as usual, and I said, "Have you been a good little dog while you have been left alone?" Immediately it put its tail between its legs, and slunk off into an adjoining room, and brought back the little brush in its mouth from where it had hidden it. I was much struck with what appeared to me a remarkable instance of a dog possessing a conscience; and a few months afterward, finding it again alone in the room, I asked the same question, while passing it. At once I saw it had been up to some mischief, for with the same look of shame it walked slowly to one of the windows, where it lay down, with its nose pointing to a letter bitten and torn into shreds. On a third occasion, it showed me where it had strewn a number of little pieces about the floor, for doing which it had been reproved previously. I cannot account for these facts, except by supposing the dog must have a conscience.—*Spectator.*

STATE NEWS.

Cumberland.
The suits of William A. Wooster of Portland, against the Manhattan, Lafayette and eight other insurance companies, and the Somersworth Savings Bank as mortgagees, against a large number of insurance companies, which have been pending in the United States Circuit Court for a long time, have been settled by compromise and entered neither party. The cases involved about $80,000, and were brought to recover for loss of the Island Ledge House, Wells Beach, which was burned in February, 1878.

A man named Lewis W. Jones, hailing from Deering, was found concealed behind a shoe store in Worcester, having in his possession over forty keys of different patterns.

Knox.
The Hon. Wm. Singer, of Thomaston, who has faithfully filled the office of President of the Thomaston National Bank for a quarter of a century, resigned that position at the annual meeting on Tuesday. Mr. Singer has passed his fourscore years.

Piscataquis.
Messrs. Dyer & Hughes' business at Dover, is rapidly increasing. They now employ at their organ manufactory at Foxcroft upwards of twenty-five men. Their monthly sales of organs and cases average about eighty.

Rapid progress is now being made in the sawing of spool timber for Dwelley & Co.'s mill, in the woods near Sebec Lake. A new and competent engineer has been employed and everything "works like a charm."

Washington.
Schooners Hiram Tucker, of Eastport, James Warren, of Machias, and schooners Neptune's Bride, Watchman, Orasimbo, Andrew Peters, Malcom, L. Mallory, Lucy Wentworth, Maggie Todd, Geo. B. Somes, and Jed Frye, of Calais, are wintering at Providence, R. I.

County Attorney, C. B. Rounds, of Calais, elected by a large majority but counted out by the thieving returning board, is about to commence an action against E. K. Smart, of Pembroke, who is now acting as County Attorney, for illegally occupying the office.

The case of Fred Kennedy, who attempted to pass a forged check on the Calais National Bank last October, came before the Grand Jury at Machias on Wednesday, 7th inst., and he was arraigned before the Court on the following Saturday, and pleading guilty was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. It was the minimum sentence under the law.

Mr. L. L. Lowell, of Calais, had a second attack of paralysis on Saturday last on his way from his office to his house. Hopes are, however, entertained that the stroke is not as severe as was at first thought, and a speedy recovery is expected.

The Rev. C. O. McCully of Calais, has finished his tour in Europe and the Holy Land and was to sail from England for his home on Friday last. He is expected to assume his pastorship of his church on Sunday the twenty-fifth.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.
[*All notices for this department must be sent to the office by 12 M. on Friday to secure insertion.*]
Morning services commence at 10½ o'clock; afternoon services at 3 o'clock; evening services at 7 o'clock.
[illegible]

BREWER.
[illegible]

EAST CORINTH.
CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. [illegible], of Bangor, will preach in exchange.

EDDINGTON BEND.
METHODIST,—Sunday School at 1 P. M. Preaching at [illegible].

ORONO.
CONGREGATIONAL.—Services morning and evening, Rev. A. J. Bullock, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Rev. J. A. [illegible], Pastor. Services morning and evening. Sunday School at close of morning service.
UNIVERSALIST.—Rev. W. A. Woodbridge, Pastor. Services morning and evening.
ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Rev. M. C. O'Brien, Pastor of St. Joseph's, of Oldtown, officiates alternately at the two churches.

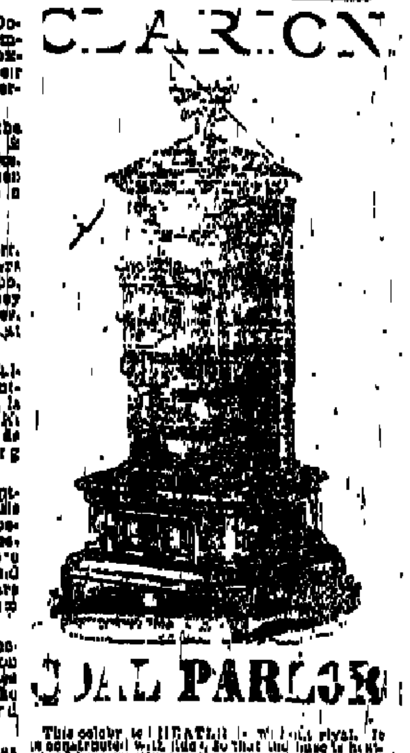
OLDTOWN.
CONGREGATIONAL.—Services at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School after sermon. Evening—Praise and prayer meeting.
BAPTIST.—Sabbath School at 10½ A. M.; Preaching at 3 and 7 P. M.
ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL—Holy Communion, at [illegible]
METHODIST EPISCOPAL. Services 3½ and 7 P. M.
UNIVERSALIST.—Sabbath School at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M.
ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC—Rev. M. C. O'Brien, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M.

BRADLEY.
UNION BAPTIST.—Union Sabbath School at 11½ A. M. Preaching once in two weeks by Rev. [illegible], Prayer meeting Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 6½.

[illegible]
HAMPDEN.
CONGREGATIONAL.—Rev. A. G. [illegible], acting Pastor. Services 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.
[illegible]

WINTERPORT.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Main Street.—Rev. C. [illegible], Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.
CONGREGATIONAL.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Supplied by students from the Seminary.
LINCOLN.
METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. I. H. W. Wharff, Pastor. Service alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday, at 11:30 A. M. Social meeting at 7 P. M. Class meeting, Friday, at 7:30 P. M.
CONGREGATIONAL.—Sermon at 10½ A. M.; Sabbath School immediately after. Social service at [illegible] P. M.
MATTAWAMKEAG.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL. Rev. I. H. W. Wharff Pastor. Service on alternate Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 11:30 A. M. Social meeting at 7:30 P. M. Class meeting Saturday at 7:30 P. M.
CARIBOU.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Preaching every two weeks, at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath School immediately after the service. Social meeting at 7 P. M. Sabbath school and Social Service every Sabbath.

CLARION



COAL PARLOR
This parlor [illegible] is without a rival. It is constructed [illegible]
The Most Powerful Heater
they ever saw. Manufactured and for sale by
[illegible] & [illegible]

French Prunes,
FROM 40 TO 80 TO THE POUND.
—AT—
Fred W. Hall & Co's,
[illegible]

Richardson, Hill & Co.,
BANKERS.
Special attention given to the [illegible]
Nos. 1 and 2 Simmons Building,
40 Water Street, - - - Boston.

Slippers and Gloves.
[illegible]
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SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1880.

[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S LEGISLATURE SUSTAINED!

THE COUNTED-IN BODIES BOGUS!

THE TRUE LEGISLATURE THAT CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE!

THE GREAT FRAUD REPUDIATED BY THE MAINE JUDICIARY.

THE JUDGES UNANIMOUS IN THEIR DECISIONS!

We need not comment upon the great State paper which we print herewith, for it speaks for itself with the highest authority known to our Government, that of our Supreme Judicial Court. The audacity of Smith and his crazy followers in assuming to organize a State government while the Judicial department of the State was considering the questions at issue, is in keeping with the bold, unscrupulous villany of the whole scheme of stealing control of the State.

Smith's revolutionary action is promptly rebuked by this edict from our highest tribunal, and in a law-respecting State like Maine the decision of the Court must settle the controversy.

The true Legislature of Maine will reassemble this afternoon, and under the highest sanction of the Constitution and Law will proceed to exercise the functions entrusted to it by the people. Having obtained the decision of the Judicial department the Legislature will now go forward in its duty of choosing State officers and electing our Governor, regardless of the schemes and intrigues and threatenings of conspirators. Here is the text of the answers of the Supreme Court as addressed to Hon. Joseph A. Locke, President of the Senate and Hon. Geo. E. Weeks, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

BANGOR, 16th January, 1880.

The undersigned Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, have the honor to submit the following answers to the interrogatories proposed and based upon the accompanying statement of facts:

Question 1.

Have the Governor and Council a right under the constitution to summon a person to attend and take a seat in the Senate, or House of Representatives, who by the official return under the decision of the Court, does not appear to be elected, but defeated or not voted for; or would such summons be merely void as exceeding the powers of the Governor and Council under the Constitution?

Answer—An election has been had by the electors of this State. The rights of the several persons voted for, depend upon the votes cast. The result should be truly determined in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State. It was the duty of the Governor and Council then to declare it. Any declaration of the vote not thus ascertained and declared is unauthorized and void. The Governor and Council examined the returns and undertook to declare the result as appeared by the returns. Various questions involving the true construction of the Constitution and Statutes relating thereto arose, and the Governor by virtue of his constitutional prerogative called upon this Court for its opinion upon the questions propounded. By the provisions of the Constitution the Court was required to expound and construe the provisions of the Constitution and Statutes involved. It gave full answers to those questions. The opinion of the Court was thus obtained in one of the modes provided in the Constitution for an authoritative determination of important questions of law. The law thus determined is the conclusive guide of the Governor and Council in the performance of their ministerial duties. Any action on their part in determining the vote as it appears by the returns in violation of the provisions of the Constitution and law thus declared is a usurpation of authority and must be held void. It only remains to apply those principles to the subjects embraced in the questions propounded.

The Governor and Council have no right to summon a person to attend and take his seat in the Senate or House of Representatives, who by the returns before them was not voted for or being voted for was defeated. To summon one for whom no votes had been cast would be a deliberate violation of official duty. To summon those whom the returns show were not elected, would be equally such violation. Either would be intruders, without right into a legislative body. The summons thus given would be void as in excess of any powers conferred by the Constitution. Grant this power, and the right of the people to elect their officers is at an end.

Questions 2, 3 and 4.

Has the holder of any such summons a right to take a part in the organization, or subsequent proceedings of either house to the exclusion of the members rightfully elected, as shown by said returns under the decision of the Court; or does such right rest in said last named member to the exclusion of the member summoned from the same district?

If summonses were issued, under the facts recited in the statement herewith submitted, to
Lewis Voter of Farmington district,
Daniel Snow of Skowhegan "
Alfred Cushman, of Ashland "
James O. White of Jay "
Leonard H. Beal of Lisbon "
Osgood N. Bradbury, Stoneham "
George W. Johnson of New Sharon "
Lincoln H. Leighton of Cherryfield "
Aaron H. Woodcock of Vanceboro "
Harper Allen of Fairfield "
Joshua B. Jordan of Searsport "
would such summonses give either of the above named persons a right to take part in the organization, or subsequent proceedings of the House, or would such rights rest in
Cyrus A. Thomas, of the Farmington dist.
Hiram S. Stewart of the Skowhegan dist.
John Burnham, of the Ashland dist.
John R. Eaton, of the Jay dist.
William H. Thomas, of the Lisbon dist.
A. P. Andrews, of the Stoneham dist.
David M. Morse, of the New Sharon dist.
Henry C. Baker, of the Cherryfield dist.
Charles A. Rolf, of the Vanceboro dist.
A. E. Cole, of the Fairfield dist.
Robert French, of the Searsport dist.,
to the exclusion of the persons summoned from the same districts?

If summonses were issued under the facts recited in the statement herewith submitted, to
Daniel W. True, of Cumberland County,
Edward A. Gibbs, do do
William R. Field, do do
Rudolphus P. Thompson, of Franklin Co.,
James R. Talbot, of Washington County,
John C. Dennett, of York County,
Ira S. Libby, do do
would such summonses give either of the above named persons a right to take part in the organization or subsequent proceedings of the Senate, or would such right rest in
Andrew Hawes, of Cumberland County,
David Duran, do do
Henry C. Brewer, do do
George E. Fernald, of Franklin County,
Alden Bradford, of Washington County,
George H. Wakefield, of York County, and
J. W. Dearborn, of York County, to the exclusion of the person summoned from the same districts?

Answer—The second, third and fourth questions may be answered together. The answer to the first question covers much of the ground embraced by these questions. Holders of summonses which are void for the reason that the Governor and Council have failed to correctly perform the constitutional obligation resting upon them, have no right to take a part in the organization or in any subsequent proceedings of the House to which they are wrongfully certificated. They are not in fact members. But the members rightfully elected, as shown by the official returns and the opinion of the Court upon the propositions theretofore by the Governor presented to the Court, are entitled to appear and act in the organization of the houses to which they belong, unless the House and Senate in judging of the election and qualification of members shall determine to the contrary. A member without a summons who appears to claim his seat is *prima facie* entitled to equal consideration with a member who has a summons. He is not to be deprived of the position belonging to him on account of the dereliction of those whose duty it was to have given him the usual summons. The absence of that evidence may be supplied by other evidence of membership. The House and Senate have the same right to consider and determine whether in the first instance such persons appear to have been elected, and finally whether they were in fact elected, as they have of any and all the persons who appear for the purpose of composing their respective bodies. Under the facts recited in the statutes submitted, to us, we are of the opinion that Lewis Voter and associates first named in question three were not entitled to act, and that Cyrus A. Thomas and associates lastly named in the question were entitled to act in the House as members, and that Daniel W. True and those first named in question four were not entitled to act, and that Andrew Hawes and others with him named were entitled to act as members of the Senate. In neither case did the Senate or House itself act upon the questions of their membership. Both the Senate and House "meaning the bodies assembled to be organized as such" were debarred from any action thereon by the conduct of their presiding Secretary and Clerk. The assumption of such officers that no question should be entertained relative to the rights of persons whose names are not upon the rolls furnished by the Secretary of State, but who were claimants of seats was unwarrantable. The statute of 1869 embodied in the Revised Statutes ch. 2, sec. 23, cannot preclude either the Senate or House from amending and completing the rolls of membership according to the facts. Each House has the constitutional right to organize itself. The form provided for aid and convenience in effecting the organization does not confer upon a temporarily presiding officer such conclusive power. We have not failed to carefully consider the Act of 1869, c. 67, incorporated into R. S. c. 2 § 23, and so far as it declares that "no person shall be allowed to vote or take part in the organization of either branch of the legislature as a member unless his name appears upon the certified roll of that branch of the legislature in which he claims to act," we think it clearly repugnant to the Constitution, which declares that each house shall "be the judge of the election and qualifications of its own members." It aims to control the action of each, within its constitutional powers till after a full organization, with a majority determined and fixed by the Governor and Council. By their action in granting certificates to men not appearing to be elected, or refusing to grant certificates to men clearly elected, they may constitute each house with a majority to suit their own purposes, thus strangling and overthrowing the popular will as honestly expressed by the ballot. The doctrine of that act gives to the Executive Department the power to rob the people of the Legislature they have chosen and force upon them one to serve its own purposes. It poisons the very fountain of legislation, and tends to corrupt the legislative department of the government. It strikes a death blow at the heart of popular government, and renders its foundation and great bulwark—the will of the people, as expressed by the ballot,—a farce. Each house has the same power, and is charged with the same duty to declare the election of its own members and organize in any legitimate way as before the passage of that act.

Question 5.

5—Does the same rule apply when the member summoned appears by the returns to be elected only because of some error in the name or initials of the candidate not summoned, when such error is correctible by law, under the decision of the Court, and the official records states the name and initials correctly, under the facts of the Lincoln Senatorial district and the Representative districts of Exeter, Newcastle, Gouldsboro, Weston and Robbinston as recited in the statement herewith submitted or when the member summoned appears by the returns to be elected only by rejecting the returns of one town because unsigned by the town clerk though a duly attested copy of the record of said town is seasonably offered as a substitute and rejected under the facts as recited in the statement of the Lebanon district?

Answer.—In the answer of January 3d, 1880, this Court held that in cases like those stated in this question, it is the duty of the Governor and Council to have evidence and determine whether the record or return is correct, and if they determine the record to be correct, to receive it, or a duly certified copy of it, to correct the returns, as is provided in c. 211 of the acts of 1877.

But in such case they are required to determine an issue of fact whether the record or return is correct, and, so far as their action is concerned in determining that fact, we think their determination is conclusive; subject, of course, to be reversed by the House. If, however, they should refuse to hear evidence and determine the question, and should, by reason of such refusal, issue a summons to the candidate not elected, the case would fall under the rule above stated.

Question 6.

If the summons described in question 1 is void and persons holding such summonses take part in the organization of either Senate or House of Representatives and without the votes of such persons there are less than sixteen (16) members in the Senate, and less than seventy-six (76) members in the House, voting for and against any of the officers of the so-called Senate or House, have such bodies any legal organization or officers?

Answer—If objection was made to the admissibility of the illegally summoned persons as set forth in the statement presented to us, and the houses took no action thereon, then an organization of House or Senate in the manner described in this question would be illegal and void.

The Court expressed the opinion on a former occasion that the Senate could organize with less than a quorum of members (25, Maine 568) when less than a quorum were elected, a condition of things that might happen when it required a majority of votes to elect Senators—that decision met the necessities of that occasion. But the doctrine of that case cannot apply when a quorum is in fact elected.

Questions 7 and 8.

7—Without such legal organization in either House or Senate or without sixteen (16) members in the Senate and seventy-six (76) members in the House present and voting on the given measure, can any valid law be enacted, any legal officer chosen or any business whatever be legally done except to adjourn, and if any business, what business?

8—Without a legal organization formed, and legal officers chosen, by seventy-six (76) members present and voting in the House of Representatives, and sixteen (16) members present and voting in the Senate, can either House compel the attendance of absent members?

Answer—Without a legal organization formed and legal officers chosen, by seventy-six members present and voting in the House of Representatives, and by sixteen members present and voting in the Senate, upon the given measure, no officers can be chosen, nor law passed nor business done except to adjourn. No less than seventy-six members can constitute a quorum of the House of Representatives, nor can less than sixteen members (now that a plurality elects) constitute a quorum of the Senate. Nor can either House without a legal organization formed and without legal officers chosen, compel the attendance of absent members. It is the House or Senate when formed and organized that has the power to compel such attendance, and it is not within the power of persons who are merely members-elect to do so. The attendance may under our Constitution be compelled by such penalties as each House may provide. Until a legal organization has been effected there is no House to provide penalties for such purpose—and if a legal organization is completed there is no officer in either House to issue a warrant against the absent member. No such power was committed or intended to be committed into the hands of persons not comprising and acting as an organized and completed House. It has frequently happened in our history that legislative bodies have been delayed days and sometimes weeks without being able to complete an organization for the want of a quorum.

Question 9.

To make up the legal quorum required on any vote in either House can the votes of any person be counted who though summoned does not appear to be elected by the official returns under the Constitution and the decision of the Court?

Answer—Not if the attention of the House is called to the fact that such persons are illegally announced and objection is seasonably made to the counting of such persons for the purpose of making up a quorum; and the House does not act upon the question of their admissibility.

By the Constitution, art 4, § 3 "the Senate shall on the first Wednesday of January annually determine who are elected by a plurality of votes to be Senators in each district."

Questions 10, 11 and 12.

Can the Governor and Council legally administer the qualifying oath to the members elect of the House of Representatives when on a yea and nay vote as shown by the record, only seventy three (73) members, both sides inclusive, vote on the motion to request the attendance of the Governor and Council for that purpose?

Can a valid organization of the House be made under the Revised Statutes, chap. 2, § 23, when, under the facts as stated in question 10, a protest was entered at the time that no quorum was manifest on the yea and nay vote, and notwithstanding that protest, the Clerk refused to put a motion to adjourn, and the Governor appeared and administered the oath?

Can the Governor and Council legally administer the qualifying oaths to the members elect of the Senate when only twenty (20) members both sides inclusive, vote on the motion to request their presence for that purpose, and of these twenty (20), eight (8) though summoned did not appear to be elected by the official returns under the Constitution and the decision of the Court and were not in fact elected?

Answer—These three questions relating to the qualification of members by the administration of the required oath may be answered together. By the constitution the oath is to be taken and subscribed in the presence of the Governor and Council. By the Statute, R. S., c. 2, § 23, the Clerk of the preceding House shall preside until the Representatives elect "shall be qualified and elect a Speaker; and if no quorum appear, he shall preside and the Representatives elect present shall adjourn from day to day, until a quorum appear and are qualified, and a Speaker is elected." Thus it will be seen that, while by the statute the clerk is to preside until a quorum shall appear and be qualified, it is not provided either in the Constitution or the statute that a less number than a quorum shall not be qualified. Nor can the yea and nay vote on the motion to request the attendance of the Governor and Council for the purpose of administering the oath be deemed of any importance. If the Governor and Council had appeared without a motion or a vote their authority would have been the same. We therefore answer that the qualifying oaths under the Constitution or Statute may be administered to the members elect of either branch in any numbers though a quorum must appear and be qualified before proceeding to an election of Speaker, and if the whole number of votes for Speaker is less than a quorum and there is nothing upon the record to show that a quorum was present and acting, there would be no election.

Question 13.

At what date in the year eighteen hundred and eighty (1880) do the terms of office of the following State officers, elected in January, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine (1879) expire: The Governor, the Executive Council, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the Attorney General and the Adjutant General?

Answer—The Governor's term of office and also that of his Council, expired at midnight following the first Wednesday of January, 1880. The term of the other officers mentioned in this question will expire when their several successors are elected as provided in the Constitution.

Questions 14, 15 and 16.

When the terms of office of the Governor and Council have expired, or their offices vacant, and there is neither Governor nor Council, can the members elect of the Senate and House of Representatives be legally qualified before a magistrate appointed and commissioned by the Governor, with advice of the Council, under the provisions, by virtue of the Revised Statutes, chap. 2, secs. 25 and 26, or by any other provision of law?

When the terms of office of the Governor and Council have expired, the acting President of the Senate has refused to qualify the duly summoned members-elect, and the acting House of Representatives—made up of sixty-two (62) members legally summoned, and fourteen (14), not summoned, but not in fact elected, and not appearing to be elected by the official returns, under the decision of the Court refuse to admit to seats the fourteen (14) members-elect specified in question 9, or the nine (9) additional members-elect, specified in question 20, or any one of them, can the seventy-six (76) members specified by question nineteen or the eighty-five (85) members specified by question 20, after being called to order by one of their number, and a roll of the members-elect read as they appear by the official returns, be qualified before a Dedimus Justice and thus constitute and organize a legal House of Representatives?

When the terms of office of the Governor and Council have expired, and the acting Senate, made up of twelve (12) members legally summoned, and eight (8) others summoned but not in fact elected, and not appearing to be elected, by the official returns under the decision of the Court, refuse to admit to seats the seven (7) members who were in fact elected, and who appeared to be elected by the official returns and the decision of the Court can the seven (7) members thus denied seats, acting with eleven (11) members-elect duly summoned, after being called to order by one of their number, and a roll of the members-elect read as they appear by the official returns and the decision of the Court, be qualified before a Dedimus Justice and thus constitute and organize a legal Senate?

Answer.—*To the 14th, 15th and 16th*, questions proposed, we answer as follows: In the general provisions of the Constitution Art. 9 certain oaths or affirmations are prescribed for persons elected, appointed or commissioned to the offices therein mentioned. It appears that those before whom the prescribed oaths were to be administered refused to act and that now there is no existing Governor and Council before whom they can be administered. The oath is prescribed. The terms are the essential. Its binding force depends upon its terms not on the magistrate by whom it is administered. If there is no Governor and Council, or, being a Governor and Council, they refuse to administer the oath to one Representative or to all—for there can be a refusal to all equally as to one, what is the result? Is anarchy to triumph? Can the government be destroyed or its action paralyzed because there is no Governor and Council before whom the prescribed oath is to be taken? We think not. The prescribed oath from the necessity of the case may be taken before a magistrate authorized to administer oaths. The members must be sworn before they can act. It is by their action that a Governor and Council thereafter is to be elected and the government continued.

It cannot be presumed that the framers of the Constitution had in contemplation that the oath had better not be administered at all than administered by any other officer than the one designated therein—this is one of the most reliable tests by which to distinguish a directory from a mandatory provision. State vs Smith 67 Maine 328.

Question 17.

When the term of one Governor has expired by law and no successor has been chosen, can the President of the Senate become acting Governor, if at his election twenty (20) votes only are cast for and against him and those twenty (20) votes are made up as described in question 12?

Answer—Our reply to the fifteenth question is in the negative;—that one, whose only title to the Presidency of the Senate is by virtue of such an election, cannot become the acting Governor, because he is not a legal President of the Senate. If, of the twenty voting at such choice of President of the Senate, eight did not appear to be elected by the official returns under the Constitution and the decision of the Court, and were not in fact elected, there was then no legal quorum, and could be no valid election of permanent officers, notwithstanding the eight had been summoned by the Governor and Council. Without a legal quorum, and with these eight participating in the proceedings to the exclusion of those rightfully elected in their places, there could be no valid election of President of the Senate. To proceed with the organization of the Senate without first determining and declaring its new membership, when attention was properly called to the fact that persons were present and acting without right, and that members were excluded, the Secretary refusing to entertain a motion for the correction of the roll, and refusing to allow an appeal from his ruling, etc. the Senate taking no action although protest was made, was illegal and void.

Questions 18 and 19.

Can a legally chosen President of the Senate become acting Governor, until he has legally qualified as such in addition to his qualification as President of the Senate?

Can such qualifying oaths be legally administered by a President pro-tempore of the Senate in joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives when less than seventy-six (76) members of the House are present or voting on the motion to proceed to joint convention?

Answer.—Under the letter of the Constitution, it is at least doubtful whether the President of the Senate is required to take a new oath, before exercising the office of Governor, when that office has become vacant in the manner specified therein. The practice since the organization of the State has, we believe, been uniform against requiring such new oath, and to such practical interpretations of the constitution, in the absence of express provisions or manifest intentions to the contrary, we think effect should be given.

To the sixteenth question we reply that a legally chosen President of the Senate may become acting Governor without the administration of any other qualifying oath than that which he has taken in his office of Senator.

The answer to the eighteenth question renders a reply to the seventeenth unnecessary.

Question 18.

When twelve (12) persons are legally elected members of the House of Representatives from the five cities of Portland, Lewiston, Rockland, Bath and Saco, and that fact unmistakably appears on the official returns and by the decision of the Court, on the facts recited in the statement herewith submitted, have those twelve (12) members-elect a right to take part in the organization and all subsequent proceedings of the House, without a summons from the Governor and Council, no other persons holding summonses for the same seats?

Answer—To the 18th question we answer as follows: It appears from the statement of facts that the members from the five cities of Portland, Lewiston, Rockland, Bath and Saco were duly elected as well as by the returns before the Governor and Council: that by law a summons should by right have been issued to them; that in fact no summons was issued, and that their names were not borne on the roll certified to the House as provided by R. S. c. 2, § 26. A motion was seasonably made that these members appearing by the returns before the House to have been duly elected should be permitted to participate in its organization; but the Assistant Clerk refused to put the motion and to entertain an appeal. By the Constitution the returns were before the House. By those returns the Representatives above named appeared to be elected. Their seats were not contested. The Governor and Council could not without a violation of their constitutional duty neglect to issue to them a summons—nor the Secretary of State to place their names on the certified roll which it was his duty to furnish. The Governor and Council could not legally withhold their summonses from those appearing to be elected. They could not order a summons to those appearing to be elected and withhold it from others. If they could, it would be in their power to select from the members appearing to be elected those who should and those who should not take part in the organization of the House. The section 23 R. S., c. 2, restricts the vote to those whose names are borne on the certified roll. The restricting the vote to those only whose names are thus borne is at variance with the Constitution in so far as it restricts and limits the action of the House to those whom the Governor and Council may select, and not to those appearing to be chosen, and to those the House may determine to be members. The twelve members had a right to act in the organization of the House. Their election was patent on inspection of the returns. The House in no way denied their right. The question whether their names should be added to the roll was not submitted to its determination. Upon the facts set forth, they appeared to be and were elected, and it is not to be presumed that the House knowing such facts would have prohibited their action, if the Clerk had permitted the question to be put. These members had a right to take part in the organization of the House until it should otherwise determine.

Question 19.

Can a House of Representatives legally organize or act under a certified roll containing one hundred and thirty-nine (139) names only, and giving no representation to the five cities of Portland, Rockland, Lewiston, Bath, and Saco, under the facts as stated in question (18) without admitting at once the twelve (12) members from said cities.

Answer—The House cannot legally organize or act under a certified roll of 139 names only, and giving no representation to the five cities named, provided the Representatives from the cities appeared, and claimed their seats, and the House took no action whatever upon the question of their right to participate in the organization, the Clerk refusing to entertain a motion made for that purpose and refusing to entertain an appeal from his ruling thereon.

Question 20.

When persons are legally elected members of the House from the Representative districts of Skowhegan and Farmington and that fact unmistakably appears on the official returns and by the decision of the Court on the facts recited in the statement herewith submitted for these districts, have these members-elect a right to take part in the organization and all subsequent proceedings of the House without a summons, the persons summoned having returned their summonses and declined to serve as Representatives on the ground that they were not elected?

Answer—To question 20, we answer in the affirmative, unless the House has acted upon the question of their rights to act as members and determined to the contrary.

Questions 21 and 22.

Can eleven members duly elected and summoned and seven other members, not summoned, "but appearing to be elected by a plurality of all the votes returned," under the requirements of the Constitution and the decision of the Court constitute and organize a legal Senate, provided said eighteen members each received for Senators a plurality of all the votes cast, and the official records as well as the official returns show that fact?

Can sixty-two (62) duly summoned members-elect of the House of Representatives, together with twelve (12) members-elect not summoned from the cities of Portland, Lewiston, Bath, Saco and Rockland, and two (2) members-elect not summoned from the towns of Farmington and Skowhegan, constitute and organize a legal House of Representatives, when the fourteen (14) members above enumerated were in fact elected, and that fact appears by the official returns, and by the decision of the Court, no other persons holding summonses for the same seats?

Answer: It is the opinion of the Court that questions 21 and 22 may be conveniently answered together. Our answer is this: Circumstances may exist which will justify and render legal such an organization of the Senate and such an organization of the House. We think such organizations would be justified and rendered legal by the existence of such circumstances as are recited in the statement of facts submitted to us; and that such organizations, effected under such circumstances, would constitute a legal Legislature, competent to perform all the functions constitutionally belonging to that department of our government. Tumult and violence are not requisites to the due assertion of legal rights. They should be avoided whenever it is possible to do so. They can never be justified except in cases of the extremest necessity. Such peaceful modes of organization are far preferable to a resort to violence. No rights should be lost by those who reasonably assert them and appeal to the constitutional tribunals instead of resorting to force.

Question 23.

Can the seventy-six (76) members not enumerated in question 19 constitute and organize a legal House of Representatives together with nine (9) other members elect who were in fact elected, and appear by the official returns and by the decision of the court to be elected though the nine (9) seats aforesaid are claimed by other candidates who were summoned by the Governor and Council, but were not in fact elected, and do not appear to be elected by said official returns, under the decision of the Court?

Answer—It will follow from the answers to questions twenty-one and twenty-two that this question for the reasons and upon the circumstances there referred to must be answered also in the affirmative.

Question 24.

When a person receives a summons as a member of the House of Representatives and returns the same to the Governor before the assembling of the Legislature, and resigns his seat, is it competent for him to retain and cancel that resignation after the Legislature has assembled and organized, or can he be compelled to attend as a member?

Answer—One who under such circumstances returns his summons and resigns his seat, thereby makes a vacancy in the House which is to assemble, which vacancy "may be filled by a new election" under the provisions of Art. IV, Part 1, § 6, of the Constitution. That the proper steps may be taken by the municipal officers to that end it is necessary to regard such resignation as irrevocable. If when once made it could be recalled at will, the municipal officers could never know that the seat was vacated by resignation. One who has thus resigned cannot be compelled to attend as a member. He is no longer a member. The language of the Court touching the power of the Houses to compel the attendance of their members in the constitutional opinion given in 35 Maine [illegible], applies only to those who without vacating their seats absent themselves from the sessions of the body to which they were elected. It would be alike contrary to the spirit of our institutions and detrimental to public policy to hold that a man might be compelled to accept an office of such a character. We therefore answer the question in the negative.

Question 25.

In case the official returns of the votes cast for Governor should be lost, concealed or inaccessible by accident or fraud, is it competent to equal the votes for Governor by using certified copies of the official record of the several cities, towns and plantations in the State?

Answer—In our recent answers to questions presented by the Governor we said in substance that one of the objects of the constitutional requirement of a record of the vote, to be made at the same time, and authenticated in like manner with the returns was to guard against the possible result of mistake, accident or fraud in the official returns of votes. When such returns of the vote for Governor are lost, concealed or inaccessible by accident or fraud, the result of the election may still be ascertained by using certified copies of the official records mentioned in the question. Neither the carelessness nor the turpitude of the officers charged with the making or the custody of the returns can be allowed to defeat the will of the people as expressed in the election so long as the Legislature can ascertain it from the records thus made. True the constitution provides that the Secretary of State shall, on the first Wednesday of January, lay the lists before the Senate and House of Representatives, but this provision is directory and a failure to comply with it cannot defeat the right of the legislature to ascertain and declare the result of the election. When the framers of our constitution and our legislators have taken such pains to perpetuate the evidence of the votes cast, and to guard that evidence against the effect, not only of accident but of human fallibility or perfidy, it is not to be thrown away because the Secretary of State fails or is unable to comply with this direction. The constitution is to be construed, when practicable in all its parts, not so as to thwart, but so as to advance its main object, the continuance and orderly conduct of government by the people. We answer the question in the affirmative. The questions before us are attested in the usual mode and purport to come from organized bodies. They are of the utmost importance. Our answers are entirely based on the assumption of the existence of the facts as therein set forth. We cannot decline an answer if we would. In a case like the present the remark of Chief Justice Marshall in Cohens vs. Virginia are peculiarly applicable. "It is most true" he says "that this Court will not take jurisdiction if it should not, but it is equally true that it must take jurisdiction, if it should. The Judiciary cannot, as the Legislature may, avoid a measure, because it approaches the confines of the Constitution. We cannot pass it by, because it is doubtful. With whatever doubts or whatever difficulties a case may be attended, we must decide it, if it be brought before us. We have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given than to usurp that, which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the Constitution. Questions may occur, which we would gladly avoid, but we cannot avoid them."

JOHN APPLETON.
CHARLES W. WALTON.
WILLIAM G. BARROWS.
CHARLES DANFORTH.
JOHN A. PETERS.
ARTEMAS LIBBEY.
JOSEPH W. SYMONDS.

To Joseph A. Locke, President of the Senate, and George E. Weeks, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Augusta, Maine.

Revolutionists!

While the decision of the Supreme Court was going over the wires conclusively demonstrating the lawlessness of the proceedings by which Joseph L. Smith has assumed to become Governor, a despatch was received here by Lieut. Col. Daniel White commanding the 1st Regt. State Militia, signed by M. M. Folsom, as Adjutant General, stating that Maj. General Chamberlain had been relieved of command and instructing Col. White to obey no order except from Joseph L. Smith, as "Governor," and to notify the militia companies. Col. White is too level-headed a soldier to be bothered much by such performances as that, and will probably exercise his judgment as to recognizing a bogus Governor who starts out by defying the Supreme Court. This action shows the desperate and revolutionary character of the men engaged in this conspiracy; but General Chamberlain will not permit a usurper like Smith to relieve him of command, and he will have the people of the State behind him in his determination to fulfil his trust without being bullied by reckless demagogues. Joseph L. Smith is treading on perilous ground and will do well to pause and reflect.

NIHILISM.

The teachings of the Nihilists who are now rapidly gaining in numbers in Russia, and the dangerous and pernicious teachings they inculcate, are shown in the speech of Michael Bakunin delivered at Geneva in 1868. He said: "I come to announce unto you a new gospel, which must penetrate to the very ends of the world. * * The old world must be destroyed, and replaced by a new one. The lie must be stamped out, and give way to truth. * * * God is nothing but the personification of absolute tyranny, and has been invented with a view of either frightening or alluring nine-tenths of the human race into submission to the remaining tenth. The first lie is God; the second lie is Right. * * * And when you have freed your minds from the fear of a God, and from that childish respect for the fiction of Right, then all the remaining fetters which bind you, and which are called science, civilization, property, marriage, morality and justice, will snap asunder like threads. * Our first work must be destruction and annihilation of everything as it now exists. You must accustom yourselves to destroy everything, the good with the bad; for if but an atom of this old world remain, the new will never be created."

One article in a Nihilist proclamation, recently intercepted by the authorities, says that "the future order of things will doubtless originate with the people themselves, but we must leave that to future generations. Our mission is only one of universal, relentless, and terror-striking destruction." The next article says: "The object of our organization and of our conspiracy, is to concentrate all the forces of this world into an invincible and all-destroying power."

Gen. Chamberlain, the custodian of the property and institutions of the State of Maine under the orders of the late Governor, has declined to recognize Mr. Lamson as acting Governor of the State. Mr. Lamson pretends to get his authority from the Senate, an illegal body, which, as at the present constituted, cannot receive recognition from any law-abiding citizen. Gen. Chamberlain's letter is manly in tone, and is couched in respectful but firm language. When Mr. Lamson, or any other person claiming to be acting Governor of Maine, is recognized by any lawful authority, he will undoubtedly receive from Gen. Chamberlain the property left in his charge by the outgoing Governor.—*N. Y. Times.*

Continuing its work of canvassing the sentiment of the people on the Presidential question, the Philadelphia *Press* publishes dispatches from New Jersey and Delaware. In the former the result shows Blaine to be the first choice of a majority of the Republicans and Bayard of the Democrats. In Delaware Bayard is first choice and Tilden second. Here, also, Blaine is said to be the first choice of the Republicans. "There is no opposition worth speaking of to Grant as a man, a soldier and a Republican, but there is a decided opposition to anything savoring of a third term."

When all the particulars of the attempt to overthrow popular government in Maine are made public, they will display a depth of wickedness before which all honest men of whatever party will stand aghast.—*Concord Monitor.*

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Regular meeting of the Club at the [illegible] Monday Evening, January 19th, [illegible] Members will meet at Room No. [illegible]
J. W. MILLIKEN, Secretary.
jan17

NO. 3.
CONCERT AND SUPPER,
—AT—
UNION STREET CHURCH VESTRY,
Monday Evening, January 19th.
Concert by ANDREWS' ORCHESTRA. Readings by Miss Emma Barker.
The celebrated ANVIL CHORUS will be given with full chorus of voices, orchestra and anvils.
Admission 15 cents.
Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Supper at close of concert.
jan17

To Bermuda.
Only $30 out and back from New York. Tickets for sale to all West India ports, Georgia, Florida, &c., by
W. E. BROWN, Agent,
21 MAIN STREET, BANGOR.
jan16

[illegible]
would be a bargain, all would admit, but we will give
More Than a Dollar's Worth of Goods for 90 Cents.
Our stock is too large, we want money, and for the next 30 days you can get
Goods at Your Own Price.
Another lot of those
$1.00 SHIRTS
which all admit to be the best shirt in Bangor at any price. Also,
A Lot of all Linen Crash, 5 Cents.
Everything Cheap! We Mean Business.
Just call and see for yourselves.
W. B. BRIDGES,
No. 18 West Market Square.
jan9

LOST.
On First or Cedar Streets, one Sable Boa. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office.
jan16

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL
BONDS OR STOCKS
OF ANY KIND,
CALL ON
W. J. WEBB & CO.,
22 West Market Square.

Don't Let Your Money
BE "GARCHLORED,"
by buying of parties who know nothing of the business.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
are advancing in price, and the time to buy is NOW, NOW, NOW, and the place to buy is at
WHEELDEN'S, WHEELDEN'S,
76, 76, 76, 76, 76,
MAIN STREET, MAIN STREET.
If you want a Sewing Machine examine the White and New Home. If they don't suit, the other will.
I make a specialty of Band, Orchestra, and Sheet Music.
jan12

D. W. MAXFIELD, DENTIST.
Office No. 21 1-2 Strickland's Block,
Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor, Maine.
Ether administered when desired, and all work warranted.

INVESTORS OF
MONEY
In any Amount, from $50 Upwards, and all Persons Desiring to
Change
Their Present Form of
INVESTMENTS,
And to Obtain the
[illegible]
SECURITIES,
Will Find it MUCH to their Advantage to Deal With
[illegible]
Bankers,
And Proprietors of the
BANGOR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,
No. 7 Kenduskeag Block, Bangor.

FRASER
would say that he is now
Making a Larger and Better Variety
—OF—
Cake, Bread, Crackers,
—AND—
CONFECTIONERY
than ever before.
COME AND SEE.
jan16

[illegible]
Office and residence, rooms 29 and 30, Penobscot Exchange Hotel,
Up one flight, over Ladies' Parlor.
Office hours, 1 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.

[illegible]
has removed his office and residence from Brewer to No. 31 State Street (corner of Hancock) Bangor.
Office hours from 1 to 3 P. M.

Leave Your Orders
for Hackmatack and Compost at Wynne & Bohun's or at Bobaugh's Avenue.
DAVID F. BRAWN, Proprietor and Driver.
dec19

The Celebrated
BENJAMIN KELLEY & CO.'S
BELFAST OVERCOAT AXES,
[illegible]
HAYNES, PILLSBURY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
EXCHANGE STREET, BANGOR.

Coal Notice.
Having made an arrangement with [illegible] I shall be pleased to see all of my friends [illegible] at his up town office No. 1 West Market Square, where all orders for coal will have prompt attention.
WM. H. BRAWN [illegible]

Bucksport and Bangor Railroad
Change of Time, Dec. 8th, 1879.
Leave Bucksport [illegible] A. M.
Arrive in Bangor [illegible]
Leave Bangor [illegible] A. M.
Arrive in Bucksport [illegible]
Morning train connects with [illegible] for Portland and Boston.
[illegible]
L. L. LINCOLN, Superintendent.
dec3

A TRUTH.
As a means for providing and protecting [illegible]
H. N. FAIRBANKS,
General Agent Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
21 Main Street, Bangor.

Ordinance Imposing a Penalty for Beating Carpets in the Public Streets.
SEC. 1.—No person shall beat any carpet, or cause the same to be done within the limits of a traveled street in the city within one mile of the Post Office building.
SEC. 2.—Any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of the first section of this ordinance or cause the same to be done after the first DAY OF MAY, 1880, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a penalty of not exceeding ten dollars.
A true copy of Ordinance passed by the City Council, January 6th, 1880.
Attest — VICTOR BRETT, Clerk.
jan14

MARRIED.

In Newburgh, Ct., Jan. 14th, by Rev. [illegible] Drew, Mr. Adelbert Kelley and Mrs. [illegible] Newcomb, both of Newburgh, Ct.

DIED.

In Brewer, Jan. 15th, Mrs. Clarissa [illegible], relict of the late James Carlow, aged [illegible] months and 10 days.
Funeral Sunday 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, [illegible], Holyoke Street, Brewer. Friends are invited.

Marine Journal.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS.

[illegible]

PARTIES WISHING
[illegible]
CAN FIND IT
—AT—
SNOW & AVERILL'S,
23 West Market Square.
jan17

S. P. JOHNSON & CO.,
[illegible]
—AND—
INSURANCE AGENTS.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold [illegible]
Correspondence solicited.
OR AT
JOHNSON'S INSURANCE AGENCY,
Phenix Block, West Market Square.
E. C. NICHOLS. S. P. JOHNSON.
Bangor, Jan. 17th, 1880.

THE COMMITTEE
OF THE
Bangor Drawing Class,
respectfully ask attention of their Prospectus [illegible]
CHAS. C. [illegible]
jan17

Something New.
F. A. KENNEDY'S
CREAM WAFERS.
The most delicate cracker yet manufactured. Fresh supply always on hand at
CHAS. DWINEL'S,
No. 3 Kenduskeag Bridge.
jan13

Notice of Dissolution.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Ramsdell & Neal, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Charles V. Ramsdell will continue the business at the old stand and is hereby authorized to collect all bills due the late firm.
CHARLES V. RAMSDELL.
JOHN H. NEAL.
Bangor, Jan. 14th, 1880.
jan15

Bangor Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Bangor Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held at its office, 3 Granite Block, in Bangor, on Tuesday, the 20th day of January, 1880, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business legally before said meeting.
J. W. McCLURE, Secretary.
Bangor, January 13th, 1880.

Messenger's Sale.

PENOBSCOT ss., January 14th, A. D. 1880.
Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Judge of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot, [illegible] will be sold at public auction at store No. 141 Exchange Street, in the City of Bangor, on Tuesday, the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1880, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property, [illegible]
C. H. PATTEN,
Deputy Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Penobscot.
jan16

Whig and C[ourier]

SATURDAY, JAN. [illegible]

BY TELEG[RAPH]

[illegible]

By an Illegal [illegible]

CALLED AN ELECTION [illegible]

J. L. Smith Delivers [illegible]

WHICH HE CALLS [illegible]

REMARKABLE ACT[illegible]

By The Two Illeg[illegible]

Full Particulars of t[illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Whig and Courier.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1880.

BY TELEGRAPH.

By an Illegal Proceeding

By The Two Illegal Bodies!

Full Particulars of the Disgraceful Farce in Which J. L. Smith was Chief Actor.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

THE Admiration OF THE WORLD.

A NOTABLE EVENT!

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer IS PERFECTION!

IT IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Druggists, $1.00 per Bottle.

Auction Notices.

PEARL & WEBB, Real Estate Brokers, Auctioneers

Insurance Agents.

AT AUCTION!

On Saturday, January 17,

Store No. 26, Main Street,

JOHN S. KIMBALL & SON, AUCTIONEERS, General Insurance and Real Estate Agency, 120 Exchange Street.

DIRIGO SHINGLE MACHINE.

HINCKLEY & EGERY IRON COMPANY,

HAVE YOUR WORK DONE AT THE Cambridge Laundry.

It Will Look as Good as New.

Packages forwarded every Monday night. No EXTRA CHARGE.

ROBINSON & AREY, AGENTS FOR BANGOR.

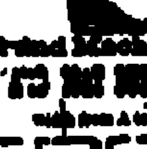
FURS!

We Have Just Received a Consignment of a Very CHOICE Lot of Furs, which will be sold AT THE COST OF MANUFACTURE. We Have a SPLENDID SEAL SACQUE which Must be sold, and we Offer it at a BARGAIN. Also,

Seal Muffs and Boas,
Otter Muffs and Boas,
Beaver Muffs and Boas,
Lynx Muffs and Boas,
Ladies' Seal Mittens,
Gents' Seal Gloves,
Gents' Fur Caps, &c.

These Goods are sent to us to SELL, and it will PAY YOU to look at them if you think of buying.

BUZZELL & SHAW.



Hand and Machine Sewed

CURTIS'.

F. A. CURTIS',

GETCHELL, LEIGHTON & CO.

GALVANIZED GUTTERS, VENTILATORS, CAPS,

Vitrified Drain Pipe,

NO. 20 CENTRAL STREET.

CIDER JELLY.

Wanted.

OLD REVOLUTION ON A TRAIN.

BY POLLIE COOMES.

I.

"See the people turning out!
What, what's the matter?
What is all this noise about?
What, what's the matter?"
What's the news, is all you hear,
All the people seem to fear
Some calamity is near.
What, what's the matter?

II.

Old Revolution's on a train!
That's what's the matter!
He thinks he's stolen Good Old Maine!
That's what's the matter.
He says he'll count the people out!
And put the Supreme Court to rout,
And turn the whole State inside out.
That's what's the matter.

III.

But Freemen say that shall not be!
That's what's the matter,
They'll live and die for Liberty!
That's what's the matter.
They say they may be very plain,
But in this good old State of Maine
Freedom sovereignty shall reign.
That's what's the matter.

IV.

The Doctors sometimes overdose.
That's what's the matter.
They fail to rightly diagnose;
That's what's the matter.
Maine's constitutionality
May favor the galoes all up, you see,
And split the Doctors' hussey.
That's what's the matter.

V.

The People counted Davis in
That's what's the matter.
And he's the man who's sure to win!
That's what's the matter.
And when the good Old State of Maine
Shall equal her President again
They're going to count in James G. Blaine.
That's what's the matter.

Jan. 9, 1880.

WAS SHE, UNWOMANLY?

"Edna Farleigh, you are crazy! I never heard of such a thing in my life. I'm—I'm—" Mrs. Horton stopped for want of words to express her feelings.

Edna smiled, but she flushed away quickly, as she replied:

"I fancy you would be surprised, auntie, but I think a moment's reflection will convince you that it is the wisest course. I have but one hundred dollars in the world, and the furniture that was left from the sale. It isn't much, but with a few inexpensive additions it will furnish the cottage. Dr. Gray approved my plans, and he will rent me the place very reasonably. The grounds are planted with fruit trees, currants, strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, and grape vines, and although they have been neglected, careful pruning and training will restore them, and they will amply repay it in fruit. Kate will stay with me, and there is Widow Marks' son, a strong, willing fellow, whom I can hire—"

"Good gracious, Edna! To thing of hiring a man, the most improper idea of all. What will people say?" and Mrs. Horton sank back upon the sofa, completely overcome.

Edna answered coolly, as she kept on with her work:

"I have as good a right to hire a man to help me, as Dr. Gray, a single man, has to keep a housekeeper. As for the people, I don't care in the least for what they may say."

"But there is your sewing machine, Edna. It would be so much more womanly for you to earn your living by sewing, since you are determined to be independent; and as far as a home is concerned, you are welcome to stay with me as long as you live. Besides"—here Mrs. Horton hesitated an instant—"there is Thorpe Clifford. I do not think you are, at this day, obliging to take this extraordinary step. You will pardon me, Edna, but I think it very strong-minded and unwomanly."

Edna did not answer immediately. She was thinking how bright and happy every thing looked a month ago, when her father was living, and she had hardly given the future a thought. And when her father died suddenly, and his debts came to be looked into, it was found that he was deeply in debt and his house was sacrificed to liquidate it. She was entirely alone then, but her aunt at once brought her with a few things that were saved from the wreck, to her own home.

"Thank you for your offer, auntie," she said at last, "but I do not wish to be dependent, and would rather have a good sewing machine. As for Thorpe Clifford, I do not love him, and the woman who would marry a man simply to gain a home, would be both wicked and worldly. I will prove to you Aunt Helen, that I am not unwoman'y enough to do that."

She spoke with energy and spirit, and Mrs. Horton, watching her resolute face, and the determined light in her eyes, was silent a moment from sheer amazement. She never had understood her niece, and she was farther from doing so now than ever before. Of course, if Edna was determined to unsex herself, she had the privilege to do so, but Mrs. Horton could not relinquish her attempt to dissuade her without an effort.

"Edna, she said, suddenly, "have you forgotten Leslie Holmes? What do you suppose he will think when he hears of this?"

Edna bent a trifle lower over her work as Mrs. Horton spoke, and her thoughts sped away to Leslie Holmes, seeking his fortune in faraway California. Forgotten him? As if she could ever forget Leslie, who had been her chosen friend ever childhood. They were not engaged, but Edna thought they understood each other, and they had corresponded during the two years he had been absent.

"If Leslie is the man I believe him to be, he will think no less of me; and if he is not, it does not matter what he thinks."

Then she threw aside her work and went to feeding Chirp, her pet canary, while Mrs. Horton sighed till her spectacles nearly dropped off over Edna's "foolishness."

* * * * * * *

It was a pretty place that Edna had chosen; and Edna herself, in a ruffled dress of pink percale, standing under the shade of the arbor and glancing across the grounds, just completed the picture. For she had been fairly settled in her cottage now for six weeks, and it was with no little pride that she looked about her. The neglected apple trees had been trimmed into neat shape, and now were a gorgeous mass of pink blossom. The vines had been pruned also, and trimmed up, where they were growing finely, and giving great promise of fruit the present season. A large plat of strawberries had been carefully cleaned out, with plans left at the proper distances, and the whole top dressed with fine compost. The balance of the garden was in most promising. Lettuce, peas, onions, gooseberries, asparagus—and in fact everything in the line of garden fruit and vegetables, were in a flurishing condition.

John Marks had proved an invaluable assistant, and Edna's time was fully employed in overseeing the work, and planning for future operations. Katy was with her, and had the full care of the indoor work.

Edna had not been permitted to choose her mode of life unmolested. People had advised, sneered and exclaimed according to their various ways of viewing the matter. But Edna had coolly ignored them all, and kept resolutely on, seeing which many of her former friends quietly gave her the cold shoulder. Dr. Gray and Thorpe Clifford were not among them. True and steadfast they stood by her, and their friendship had smoothed many difficulties from her path. She had written to Leslie Holmes to appear to one of his letters, and in it she had told him of the change in her worldly affairs, and what she had considered to do. Since that time she had heard no word from him. He had always answered her letters punctually before, and somehow she felt as though her "strong-mindedness" as Mrs. Horton persisted in calling it, had something to do with his silence.

With a last glance over the garden, she turned to enter the sitting room, where Chirp was hanging his sweetest songs among the flowers in the window, when she was arrested by Dr. Gray's rough, hearty tones.

"Viewing your work, eh?" he said, stopping beside her and casting a glance around. "You come, you see, and you conquered, Madame Edna. Really, I didn't think it was possible to work such a transformation as you have wrought here."

"I am glad you like the looks of it, Dr. Gray. Without your counsel and help, I am afraid I should have had poor success. If men would accord women more of such friendship as you have us, we would have a better world than we do."

Dr. Gray looked away off where the hills and the horizon met, and a still further away look in his eyes, and said:

"I never was much of a lady's man, Edna," slowly and deliberately, "but I have trotted you on my knee many a time years and years ago, and it is nothing more than natural that I should take an interest in you now. Have you heard from Leslie yet?"

It was the doctor's way to jump from one subject to another, and the abrupt question did not surprise Edna.

"No; it has been seven weeks since I heard from him. I wrote to him when I removed here, informing him of my intended project, but have not received an answer yet."

The doctor meditated, but and no more on the subject, and after a stay of half an hour he took his leave.

"It looks a little suspicious, and yet I don't hardly believe it," he soliloquized, as he went down the path. "I don't like to be mistaken when I form an opinion of any one, and if Leslie Holmes throws Edna over because of her go ahead-itiveness, I shall lie, and he will deserve to be kicked," and the doctor stepped a little briskly as if he would find pleasure in administering the punishment, should it be necessary. "She's got the true grit," meditatively, "and she's bound to go ahead and win. She's a sensible girl, a remarkably sensible girl, and ain't afraid to set her fingers to gain an honest living. If Leslie marries her he will get a prize."

With that the doctor climbed into his buggy and disappeared down the road in a cloud of dust.

* * * * * * *

"What shall I do, Edna? Every dollar is gone—even the roof over my head is not my own.

"All gone, auntie? It seems as though something must be left."

"No; everything is swept away. It was all entrusted to Ackron, my business agent, and he speculated largely and lost, and has left the country. The debts had to be paid, of course, and it took the last dollar in the world," and Mrs. Horton sighed audibly behind her handkerchief.

Edna sat silently thinking. It was now a year since she had moved into her cottage, and she had been successful in her enterprise beyond her most sanguine expectations. She was not looking quite as well as when she saw her last; a trifle thinner and a trifle paler, that was all.

"Aunt Helen," she said, looking up after a moment's thought, "you can loose here. I have much better facilities this season for raising fruit and vegetables than I had last, and with the ready market there is always here I shall have no difficulty in supporting us both."

"Oh, Edna, I shall be so glad, so thankful, too!"

So it was settled. And Mrs. Horton, with a great deal of respect and admiration, which almost amounted to awe, for her niece, which had been growing steadily as her scheme progressed, took up her abode at Edna's cottage; and Mr. Clifford set about an investigation to see if any of the property could be rescued. Clifford was an able lawyer, and the result was that in two months time Mrs. Horton found herself possessed of her home and sufficient of the lost property to enable her to live as comfortably as ever.

And Edna? Despite her success, despite her "strong-mindedness," there was more loneliness in her heart than she would have cared to own, as she stood alone on the moon-lighted, vine-wreathed piazza the night after her aunt had returned to her home. For in the fifteen months that had passed since she began her new life, she had seen no word from Leslie Holmes. She felt a little bitter at times, and a little scornful also, as slowly and reluctantly the unpleasant fact that it had been as she had feared, forced itself upon her mind.

"I wonder," she thought, if he is like other men, who preach up womanly independence and self-reliance, and often as soon as a woman puts her pet theory into practice, turn in disgust from her strong-mindedness." If he is a man he will honor me for my independence, and if he is not it don't matter."

So absorbed was she that she did not hear the click of the gate latch nor the quick, springing step that came up the walk, until it was close beside her. She turned then, confronting a tall handsome bearded man, in light of which she stopped, paralyzed by conflicting emotions.

"Edna, my own, my brave little girl!"

"Oh, Leslie!"

Then she was in his arms clasped to his breast, all the doubts and suspense of the long months swept away, and only peace and thankfulness left.

Then Dr. Gray came up the path, all unconscious of the surprise in waylaid for him, beheld the apparition before him.

"Why, bless my soul!" he exclaimed in amazement; "if that ain't you, Leslie Holmes! You young dog, what do you mean by putting in an appearance at this late day?"

"Better late than never," laughed Leslie, as he shook the doctor's proffered hand. "I should have been here long since, but I heard Edna